IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Petitioner,)

vs.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)

Respondent.)

JAMES LAMONT RICHARDSON,

No. CV-F-07-1679 OWW (No. CR-F-97-5129 OWW)

MEMORANDUM DECISION AND ORDER RE-OPENING TIME TO APPEAL, DENYING PETITIONER'S REQUEST FOR A CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY, AND DENYING PETITIONER'S APPLICATION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS

By Memorandum Decision and Order filed on November 30, 2007, Petitioner James Lamont's Richardson's motion to vacate, set aside or correct sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 was denied. (Doc. 371). On May 19, 2008, Petitioner filed a notice of change of address. (Doc. 381). On July 7, 2009, Petitioner filed a motion for reconsideration pursuant to Rule 60(b), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, of the denial of his Section 2255 motion. (Doc. 383). By Memorandum Decision and Order filed on July 9, 2009, Petitioner's motion for reconsideration was

denied. Petitioner was served with the July 9, 2009 Memorandum Decision and Order at his new address.

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On February 1, 2010, pursuant to the mailbox rule set forth in Rule 4(c), Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, Petitioner filed a Notice of Appeal and Request for Certificate of Appealability, purporting to appeal the July 9, 2009 Memorandum Decision and Order. Accompanying Petitioner's Notice of Appeal and Request for Certificate of Appealability is a letter dated January 7, 2010, from Petitioner's case manager at USP McCreary, Pine Knot, Kentucky:

Inmate James Richardson is an inmate on my case load at USP McCreary, Kentucky. to inform you he mailed his motion to the court for the US Attorney and to the US District Court for the Eastern District of California on September 9, 2009. The letter was inadvertently mailed to USP Atwater, California and returned to inmate Richardson at USP McCreary, Kentucky on October 14, 2009. I contacted the unit officer on October 20, 2009, to verify the letter being returned to inmate Richardson. He stated he had returned the letter on October 19, 2009. I instructed inmate Richardson to go the [sic] mailroom on October 22, 2009, to verify why his letter had been sent to USP Atwater. After speaking with the supervisor it is unknown by the letter was sent to USP This institution went into institutional lockdown from October 23, 2009 to October 27, 2009, and November 11, 2009,

¹The caption of Petitioner's Notice of Appeal and Request for Certificate of Appealability sets forth the case numbers as CV-F-

Certificate of Appealability sets forth the case numbers as CV-F-02-5814 OWW and CR-F-97-5129 OWW. The civil case number is incorrect. No. CV-F-02-5814 is the case number assigned to the Section 2255 motion filed by Lawrence Robinson, Petitioner's codefendant in the underlying criminal case, who is incarcerated at USP Atwater. Petitioner's Section 2255 motion was assigned civil

case No. CV-F-07-1679.

1 2	till [sic] December 4, 2009. Therefore, during this time he did not have access to his legal material.
3	Rule 11(b), Rules Governing Section 2255 Proceedings for the
4	United States District Courts, provides:
5	Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 4(a) governs the time to appeal an order entered under these rules.
7	Rule 4(a)(1)(B), Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, provides
8	that, when the United States is a party, a "notice of appeal may
9	be filed by any party within 60 days after the judgment or order
10	appealed from is entered." Pursuant to Rule 4(a)(4)(A), Federal
11	Rules of Appellate Procedure:
12 13 14 15	If a party timely files in the district court any of the following motions under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the time to file an appeal runs for all parties from the entry of the order disposing of the last such remaining motion:
17 18	<pre>(vi) for relief under Rule 60 if the motion is filed no later than 28 days after the judgment is entered.</pre>
19	Rule 4(a)(5), Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, provides:
20	(A) The district court may extend the time to file a notice of appeal if:
21	(i) a party so moves no later than
22	30 days after the time proscribed by this Rule 4(a) expires; and
24 25 26	(ii) regardless of whether its motion is filed before or during the 30 days after the time prescribed by this Rule 4(a) expires, that party shows excusable neglect or good cause.

- (B) A motion filed before the expiration of the time prescribed in Rule 4(a)(1) or (3) may be ex parte unless the court requires otherwise. If the motion is filed after the expiration of the prescribed time, notice must be given to the other parties in accordance with local rules.
- (C) No extension under this Rule 4(a)(5) may exceed 30 days after the prescribed time or 14 days after the date when the order granting the motion is entered, whichever is later.

Rule 4(a)(6) provides:

The district court may reopen the time to file an appeal for a period of 14 days after the date when its order to reopen is entered, but only if all the following conditions are satisfied:

- (A) the court finds that the moving party did not receive notice under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 77(d) of the entry of judgment or order sought to be appealed within 21 days after entry;
- (B) the motion is filed within 180 days after the judgment or order is entered or within 14 days after the moving party receives notice under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 77(d) of the entry, whichever is earlier; and
- (C) the court finds that no party would be prejudiced.

Here, the Clerk of the Court did not enter a separate judgment regarding the denial of Petitioner's Section 2255 motion or the denial of Petitioner's motion for reconsideration.

Consequently, pursuant to Rule 4(a)(6), the time to file a notice of appeal is re-opened. Petitioner did not receive notice of entry of judgment because none was entered and the United States is not prejudiced. Therefore, Petitioner's Notice of Appeal as

1	to the July 9, 2009 order denying the motion for reconsideration
2	is timely.
3	Petitioner's request for a Certificate of Appealability is
4	DENIED. Petitioner has not demonstrated that reasonable jurists
5	would find the Court's assessment of his claims for relief
6	debatable or wrong. See United States v. Zuno-Arce, 339 F.3d
7	886, 888-89 (9th Cir. 2003) (quoting Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S.
8	473, 484, 146 L. Ed. 2d 542, 120 S. Ct. 1595 (2000)).
9	Rule 24(a)(1), Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure,
10	provides:
11	Except as stated in Rule 24(a)(3), a party to a district-court action who desires to appeal
12	in forma pauperis must file a motion in the district court. The party must attach an
13	affidavit that:
14	(A) shows in the detail prescribed by Form A of the Appendix of Forms the party's
15	<pre>inability to pay or to give security for fees and costs;</pre>
16	(B) claims an entitlement to redress; and
17 18	(C) states the issues that the party intends to present on appeal.
19	Rule 24(a)(4) and (a)(5) provide:
20	(a) (4) The district clerk must immediately notify the parties and the court of appeals
21	when the district court does any of the following:
22	(A) denies a motion to proceed on appeal in
23	forma pauperis;
24 25	(B) certifies that the appeal is not taken in good faith; or
26	(C) finds that the party is not otherwise entitled to proceed in forma pauperis.

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(a) (5) A party may file a motion to proceed on appeal in forma pauperis in the court of appeals within 30 days after service of the notice prescribed in Rule 24(a) (4). The motion must include a copy of the affidavit filed in the district court and the district court's statement of reasons for its action. If no affidavit was filed in the district court, the party must include the affidavit prescribed by Rule 24(a) (1).

Here, Petitioner was not required to pay a filing fee to file his Section 2255 motion in the District Court. See Advisory Committee Notes, Rule 3, Rules Governing Section 2255 Proceedings for the United States District Courts. Petitioner's application to proceed in forma pauperis establishes that Petitioner is unable to pay or give security for the appellate filing fee. Petitioner's application states the issues he intends to raise on appeal. However, for the reasons that the certificate of appealability was denied, Petitioner has not shown that the appeal is taken in good faith.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: May 21, 2010 /s/ Oliver W. Wanger
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE